

ticularly the Arctic and Bering seas. He also said that no additional specimens have come to light in recent years from either, well-studied Japanese locality.

I concur with Habe that the type material is probably not Japanese, but I cannot agree that it is conspecific with *Cyclocardia crassidens*. After examining carditids in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, I am of the opinion that instead it is closer to *Cyclocardia borealis* (Conrad, 1832) of the western Atlantic, particularly to USNM 445701 from Mt. Desert, Maine.

The type lot of *Venericardia morsei* contained opposite valves of similar size from two individuals. The right valve is here designated the **lectotype** and measures 25.2 mm in length, 27.5 mm in height, and 7.9 mm in thickness. This specimen remains in USNM 274075. The left valve, which measures 24.5 mm in length, 27.9 mm in height, and 7.0 mm in thickness, is unusual in that it appears to be the product of

hinge transposition. This **paralectotype** has been renumbered USNM 784633.

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A NEW BRASILIAN *PYRENE* (PROSOBRANCHIA: COLUMBELLIDAE)

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and

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In September 1978, the fisherman, Dorismundo Pinto, collected off Maricá, Rio de Janeiro State, 80 meters in depth, entangled in a lost net, 8 specimens of a Columbelloid which we believe is a species new to science.

For the time being, we have placed this species within the genus *Pyrene* and the subgenus *Conella* due to its characteristics and because it was not possible to save the radula.

Pyrene ledaluciae new species

Description: Shell fusiform, biconic, 24.4 × 12.1 mm, color light brown, forming an apical

angle of about 60°. Protoconch smooth, mammilliform, light-brown in color, with two whorls. Teleconch with six whorls, slightly convex. Suture well-impressed, but not channeled. Aperture ovate, long (3/5 of total shell length), violet internally. Operculum corneous, oval, yellow, with terminal nucleus. Outer lip not thickened, acute, with 12 denticles or lirae, the front 9 separated from the last 3. Outer surface bright, ornamented with microscopic spiral striae, more prominent on the spire and scarcely visible on the body whorl. Color brown with whitish yellow stains irregularly spotted.



FIG. 1. Immature paratype and holotype (24.4 mm) of *Pyrene* (*Conella*) *ledaluciae* Rios and Tostes, new species, from off Marica, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil.

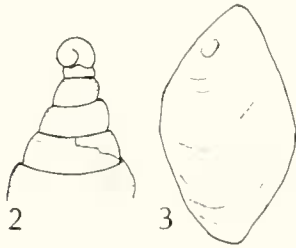


FIG. 2 and 3. Protoconch and operculum of *Pyrene ledaluciae* Rios and Tostes, new species.

Sea. Our species is distinguished from the former by the protoconch, spire, aperture and form of denticles. It differs from the latter by the general shape, spire and aperture.

The holotype and a young specimen have been cataloged in the Malacological Laboratory of the Rio Grande Oceanographic Museum under no. 20.518. Paratype no. 1 is in the Malacological Collection of the junior author under no. 1781; paratype no. 2 is in the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro under no. 3.900; paratype no. 3 is in the American Museum of Natural History of New York under no. 183.263.

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Measurements (mm):

	length	width	length of aperture	width of aperture
holotype	24.4	12.1	13.1	3.3
paratype 1	27.2	12.2	14.5	3.8
paratype 2	21.6	12.5	14.5	3.1
paratype 3	24.6	12.0	14.2	3.4

This species is named after the wives of the authors, Leda Rios and Luci Tostes.

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Periostracum not apparent. Siphonal canal short, straight and open.

Only 2 species of the subgenus *Conella* – *ovulata* (Lamarck, 1822) and *C. ovuloides* (C. B. Adams, 1850) – are known in the Western Atlantic, both living in Florida and the Caribbean

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